THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

ON RAISING PUMPKINS, AND WRITING LETTERS.—One of our subscribers called on us the other day (☞*to pay his subscription!*) and the conversation turned on the great value to the farmer of pumpkins. He mentioned a fine crop which had been raised the past season by a neighbor of his, and we requested him to communicate to us the particulars, which he has done in the letter on our next page, but with the restriction (by which we feel bound, but which we beg leave to say we think injudicious) to not append his name to it. We deem the letter an excellent one on an important subject, and anticipate that it may have the effect of stimulating some reader of it, to avail himself of the benefit of the pumpkin crop, and thus make many pumpkins grow where not one grew before.

See how easy it is for a practical man to do much good by simply writing a letter; and how easy it would be for every subscriber to this journal, to write one letter each month on some subject of farming or gardening or stock management. If farmers from (what we deem) a false delicacy, restrict us from using their names, or from a most false and mischievous notion, that there is requisite for the due conveyance of their ideas, some secret art or mystery of style, or of composition, or penmanship, then, we repeat, write to us *confidentially* and furnish our editorial noddle with your knowledge *in any style*, and we, with not a particle more of capability, but with less fastidiousness will assume the responsibility and bring before our readers many a rich treat of experimental knowledge, which would do more real honor to the writer than the conquest of a kingdom, or the obtainment by the usual means of the best office in the country. The conductor of this paper wishes to act the part merely of *moderator* to his body of subscribers, every one of whom should also be a contributor to the columns of the paper in some shape. He wishes to hear every one on the great subject, which occupies his and their attention, and will always with pleasure re-write, correct, modify, or give entire, with or without the writer's name, any thing with which he may be favored, which others are likely to want to know.

HARTFORD, Con. Nov. 12, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardner:

Sir—I noticed in your paper, a desire of information relative to the Phalaris Americana or Ribbon Grass, and a wish for some of the seed. Since your enquiries you probably have seen a publication on the subject in the Cultivator, under the hand of Doctor Harris, Canterbury, Conn. giving a full history of the Grass. I now have the pleasure to inclose you some of the seed—I have not tested it—and cannot say that it is good—indeed it is very difficult to get the seed which is perfect—I also enclose you a few roots of the plant, which I think placed in a glass house will sprout immediately. I would send more of both, but don't wish to entrench upon the courtesy of a friend who takes this letter.

Yours, very respectfully,

ELIZUR GOODRICH, Jr.

Mr. Goorich will please accept our sincere thanks for the above letter, and particularly for the seed and roots, which came safe to hand. The roots were planted in a flower pot till we could send them to our place in the country, but in the course of the first night some of our numerous friends the rats, who by long residence in this establishment, and free access to our paper, have become enthusiastically fond of agricultural matters, took a fancy no doubt that a pot was a less suitable place for grass roots than a *bed*, and therefore transplanted them, and have neglected thus far to report to us to what part of the concern they have removed them. We may, one of these days, discover their experimental farm and garden to which they have taken some of our most valuable seeds, and recently a fine lot of bulbous flower roots which we had placed to bloom in pots and glasses.

The seed sent us we will endeavour to give a better account of hereafter, as we shall *insist* on managing that ourselves.

The article by Dr. Harris will be found in a subsequent page.

NUT GRASS.

[From the (Augusta, Ga.) Transcript of News, &c.]

"A correspondent desires to learn 'what are the best means of preventing the growth of nut grass?' We dont know, but would be glad to communicate an answer, from one better acquainted with the subject, through our columns, or to receive it through those of some of our publications devoted to agriculture."

We know little of this grass—a specimen of it was sent to this office some years ago, and the conclusion was then formed that the roots would make good food for hogs. Probably these friends of the human species would make the most efficient exterminators of this pestiferous plant—but we have indeed little knowledge on this subject.

From the United States Gazette.

BEES—Mr. Chandler: I believe it will be admitted, on all sides, that Lancaster county, in some things, is not easily beaten. I have been spending a few days with my friend T. G. Henderson, of Pequea, and last evening, assisted him in taking and weighing, from a single hive of bees, one hundred and thirty six pounds of the whitest and most delicious honey I ever laid my eyes on.

This may appear incredible to many, as a box of the common size would not contain more than half the quantity; what I have stated, however, is a fact, but instead of the common box, a flour cask was prepared for them, by sawing off about six inches, and putting cross sticks in the usual way, and in this they were hived, in the early part of June last. Mr. H. says, he thinks he has, in this way, more than once, taken over a hundred pounds from a single hive, but never saw any so well filled as the present.

[From the Gardener's Magazine.]

THE VALUE OF GREEN VEGETABLES AS MANURE

Was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes; under three of these sets I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the others.—*J. D. Parks*, Dartford Nursery, January, 1834.

The harvest throughout Great Britain has been extremely plentiful, and the quality equals the quantity.

Reading makes a learned man, writing a correct man, conversation a ready man, and thinking a great man.—*Lord Bacon.*

THE FARMER.

PUMPKINS.

FREDERICK COUNTY, Nov. 21, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

Sir,—I have deferred writing to you until this time, that I might be enabled to give you a more correct account of the crop of pumpkins raised by Mr. H. of Selbock, than I could from my own recollection of what I had heard of it. The land upon which this crop was raised, is alluvial, lying upon the Monocacy river, and separated from the main body of the farm by a long pond or swamp; the whole piece containing by estimate, 9 acres, 1½ acres of which are rendered unproductive by the trees which closely surround it. It was all in the spring of the year prepared and planted in corn, in drills 9 feet between the rows, and one half, or about 4 acres, planted with pumpkin seed among the corn, the residue was reserved for, and sown in turnip seed, in the space between the corn. The yield of his pumpkin crop was so great, as to induce him to keep an exact account of it, and the product was thirty-three ox cart and wagon loads, containing 4427 large pumpkins, and one wagon load of small and broken ones. The crop of corn was estimated at 70 bbls. or 350 bushels; he made no turnips in consequence of having procured seed that was neither turnip, radish nor cabbage seed, as I to my sorrow experienced, having obtained some of the same seed in Frederick town.

There are none of our farmers, I believe, who are ignorant of the value of pumpkins as food for cattle, or who do not know that they may be easily raised among their corn in nearly as great abundance, as if they were the sole possessors of the soil, without subtracting one iota from the product of the corn crop, yet how many are there who raise them for the purpose of feeding cattle, or for any other purpose? All soils that will yield 5 or 6 bbls. per acre, will produce fine pumpkins, and no crop can be cultivated, gathered and preserved, with so little expense and trouble. The cost of seed is too trifling to be estimated, the cultivation of the corn among which they grow, is all the care they require while growing, and when ripe you pick them up ready for use; of what other crop can the same be said? Our wheat, rye, tobacco and oats, demand undivided possession of the soil, and of care in their culture, and when they have attained their maturity, require much labour and expense before we can avail ourselves of the fruits of our labour; the grain must be cut and threshed; the tobacco, cut, housed and fired, stripped, bulked and packed, and the roots dug; while all the care and trouble the pumpkin asks, is, that you cast the seed in the ground in the spring of the year, and in the proper season pick up the golden fruit ready for use. The ease with which they may be produced, is not their only recommendation; every thing biped and quadruped will eat and grow fat on them, hogs, horses and cattle, geese, ducks, turkies and chickens, even fastidious man.

The care they require to preserve them is in keeping with their other qualities, thrown in a heap in a shed, or on a barn floor with a covering of straw or other loose litter to protect them from the frost, and they will keep like apples, furnishing you with delicious food for your stock of all kinds for one-third of the year, and at the very time they most want it, from December to the beginning of March.

Will our farmers who have not tried them be induced to make the experiment? I fear not—we are all too prone to travel the same road our forefathers trod, and to cultivate the same crops in the same manner, that we have been accustomed to see and practice from our boyhood.

I will save all the pumpkin seed I can, and send you what I may have to spare, and will also endeavour to procure you some from Mr. H.

You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of any part of this scrawl, with the exception of my name, which I would rather should not appear. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

From the New-Hampshire Statesman.

The following article was presented to the *Merrimack Agricultural Society*, at their late meeting in Warner, by Mr. JAMES HALE, of Alstead, and received the Society's premium.

A DISSERTATION ON MAKING AND APPLYING MANURE.

It has been observed by a writer on agriculture, that manure stands in the same relation to the farmer which a stock of goods, calculated to meet the market, does to the merchant. Whether the comparison is correct or not in every point of view, it cannot be denied that manure is an article of the greatest importance to the farmer. It is the intention of the writer to present to the public, in a plain and concise manner, for the aid of the practical farmer, as well as to excite investigation, a few ideas on the subject of making and applying manure.

Making Manure.—This subject comprehends not only the best manner of saving and preserving the manure which is naturally made by a stock of cattle on a farm, but likewise the best method of increasing that quantity by the aid of other materials. The manure made in stables during the winter season should be cleanly thrown from the same every day, and the stable-floor well littered with straw or refuse hay. The litter, besides increasing the quantity of manure, conduces to the ease and health of the cattle, and increases both the quantity and quality of the milk of cows.—The cattle in the winter should usually be confined in the farm-yard, and the cows at least should be yarded during the night in the summer season. It is said by practical farmers that three loads of manure, kept under a cover through the spring and summer are worth four exposed to the air during that time.

The manure made by fatting hogs should be frequently cleaned from the hog house and placed in the yard adjoining, (no farmer should be without a hog-yard,) and the sty should be frequently replenished with plenty of straw or other litter.

But the thriving, economical and scientific farmer will not depend solely on the preceding methods for his stock of manure; but, for the purpose of increasing the quantity of the same, will frequently make calculations resembling some or all of those which follow; and not only make, but actually put them in practice; for, give me leave to observe, the calculations alone will make very little manure.

*The Farm-Yard.**—As soon as the haying and harvesting season is over, the farmer should commence collecting a large quantity of brakes, swamp grass, or coarse refuse grass of any description, and, after having removed the manure from his barn-yard, spread the brakes, &c. over the whole surface of the yard. There is no danger of getting this covering of too great a depth. It should be suffered to remain in this situation till next fall, when, together with the dung and urine of cattle with which it is mixed, it makes an excellent manure, and should be carted out and laid in large heaps, for the purpose of being placed in the hills of Indian corn or potatoes the ensuing spring. It is believed this is the most profitable method of making and applying such manure. If used the spring after it is made, it is not sufficiently rotted or decomposed to become the proper food of plants. It may be worth observing that the practice of covering the barn-yard with brakes is very beneficial to the cows kept in the yard during the fall season, and is equally as necessary as the stable-litter in the winter. These weeds are very injurious to our pastures, and every cutting tends to destroy them.

The Hog-Yard.—With a little labor much valuable manure may be made in this enclosure. It is strong, rich and oily, and the fermentation of it proceeds slowly, consequently it affords more steady and durable nourishment to the plants to which it is applied than most other manures, and answers a good purpose when mixed with a large quantity of earthy or vegetable substances.

For the purpose of increasing the quantity of this manure, the farmer should deposit in his hog-yard at every convenient opportunity, chip-dung, rich earth, weeds, leached ashes, leaves, moss, turf, and such other substances as his ingenuity may suggest; for no person should allow himself to be an entire book farmer, or servile imitator. That the mixture of the several ingredients may the more readily and efficiently be performed by the swine, a little corn or other grain should be sprinkled over the yard.

This is a good manure to enrich the exhausted soil of a garden, or to spread on land to be planted with Indian corn; but perhaps the best manner of applying it, is to cart it out every spring, and place it in the hills of Indian corn or potatoes. If the crop be not a good one where this manure is used, we must look for the failure from some other cause than the want of an excellent manure.

The Compost Heap.—Manures combined of different materials, and of such other substances as are calculated to act upon each other by fermentation or otherwise, are eminently useful in increasing the fertility of soils, and promoting the growth of vegetables.

Select some convenient spot not far distant from the back part of the house, or near the barn yard, and cart or place thereon, not in layers, but judiciously mixed or shovelled together, such

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*This enclosure is usually denominated by farmers a barn yard, and this appears to be the most proper designation; but most writers on agriculture call it a farm-yard.

substances as the following, viz: rich earth, such as may be obtained from ditches or the sides of the road; mud or the dirt from hollows, which have received the wash from rich lands; marle, ashes, oily substances, soot, putrified flesh, dead animals may be buried in the compost heap, if placed at such a depth as to prevent noxious effluvia; woollen rags cut in small pieces, scrapings of the cellar and kitchen yard, of lanes and back yards after rains, rubbish of old chimneys, earth that has been long under cover, salt, old brine, blood and soap suds. These should be frequently mixed together, and at each stirring much more common earth, or that which lies adjoining the heap, may be added. If this manure be designed for a cold, stiff, clayey soil, sand or dry sandy loam should be a principal ingredient; but if for open, light, sandy gound, clay should be added. It would be well to add to the heap some warm manure to promote its fermentation; sheep dung would be the best. Straw, refuse fodder, brakes, or any other such vegetables, would be better disposed of in the barn-yard than in this heap. The making of such a heap causes an appearance of neatness to exist about the house and other buildings; and besides being a rich manure, the removing of so much rubbish to its proper place is conducive to the health of the occupants or inmates of the house.

This is a good manure to spread on tillage land, just before sowing it with wheat or any kind of grain and hay seed. It should be covered in the soil with the harrow. It will cause the grain to grow luxuriantly, and the land seldom fails of being well stocked with grass. It may be profitably applied to gardens, and as a top dressing to wet, cold mowing lands.

Peat Moss or Swamp Mud.—This is a substance which yields little or no nourishment to plants unless it be mixed with barn yard or stable dung, or some kind of hot manure to bring it into a state of fermentation; in this case the mixture may be used in the same manner and nearly to the same effect "weight for weight" as barn-yard dung.

The cheapest and best manner of making this kind of compost manure is, when the barn yard dung is carried into the field, early in the fall, a certain quantity, say one half, or even two-thirds of the heap may be composed of swamp mud, which should be well mixed with the other manure. The whole mass at this time will undergo a strong fermentation, and become a good manure. Some practise carting swamp mud into the barn-yard; but in this case the two kinds of manure will not so well assimilate by fermentation, as when they are both moved at the same time and mixed together. The mud should be removed from the swamp, and left to dry some weeks before it is carried to the compost heap. I tried some of this compost in the hill for corn and potatoes, on a dry, warm soil; it consisted of nearly two-thirds mud; but with the corn, barn yard dung had the advantage, though in this case the mixture was probably beneficial.

Application of Manure.—In addition to what has been before remarked on this subject, some further observations will be made, founded on information derived from my own experience, the best authors, and the most intelligent agriculturists.

Stable dung or animal manure ought to be spread on tillage land designed for corn or potatoes the spring after it is made, and well mixed with the soil, by the harrow first, and then the plough. This mixture of the dung and soil should be performed immediately after the manure is carried from the heap to the field. If the small heaps are suffered to remain in the field during a fermentation, there is great loss of heat, of volatile, fluid, oily, and gaseous matter, by their dissipation in the atmosphere, which would, if the dung be speedily and properly buried in the ground, be communicated to the soil, thus securing to the plants the most nourishing properties, and the whole strength of the manure.

As it respects their speedy application, the same remarks apply to all kinds of manure, as well as to that of stable dung.

Some are of the opinion that stable and farm-yard manure ought always to be applied in a recent state, that is previous to their rotting or decomposition. In this case the manure must be spread on the land as above directed, as new dung will not answer a good purpose to place in the hill for Indian corn; and it is not so good on most soils for the potatoe hill, as that which is somewhat decomposed and rotten. Barn-yard dung may profitably be applied, as before observed, in the hills of corn and potatoes; and if so applied it should not be applied in a recent state.

With regard to the quantity of manure to be applied to an acre of tillage, many circumstances must be taken into consideration, such as the strength of the soil, the kind of grain or produce to be raised, (Indian corn requiring the largest quantity,) and the kind or quality of the manure to be applied. The farmer, in making his calculations on this point, should not apportion his manure to the quantity of ground he may wish to place under tillage; but should apportion his ground to the quantity of manure he can command. "Scanty dressings," as the term is, should ever be rejected. "We till too much land," is an expression in very common use; but instead of being a vague speculation of the brain, it should be reduced to the actual practice of the land.

In the application of manure, the quality of the soil and of the manure should be considered. A cold, stiff, clayey, or wet soil, requires a hot fermenting manure, and one not much decomposed, and that too in considerable quantity, that the cold nature of the soil may be corrected by the warmth of the dung; on the contrary, a dry, warm, sandy soil requires dung more decomposed and putrified, and a less quantity answers a good purpose. On such soils a compost of dung and peat moss, as before described, is a very suitable manure.

On the use and application of Fossil Manures, gypsum, lime, marle, clay, &c. much has been said by many writers on agriculture; but it is believed but little use has been made of their speculations, in this part of the country, except as it relates to the use of gypsum. Gypsum does not operate as an excessive stimulus to the soil, but as a direct food for the plants. It should be ground fine before application, "the finer the better;" it is then called Plaister of Paris. It is most beneficial to clover, and for this crop should be sowed in April, broad cast, after the rate of four bushels to the acre. When applied to corn and potatoes, it should be put into the hill at the time of planting. Warm, dry, sandy soils, receive the most benefit by the use of plaster. Should the farmer wish to try an experiment with this manure, a little of it sown on such land, newly stocked with clover, will test its usefulness. If sowed in a wet time, or just before a rain, the result is more perceptible, as it requires 500 times its weight of cold water to dissolve or decompose it.

Lime, as Sir H. Davy remarks, when slacked and exposed for some time to air, becomes combined with carbonic acid, and is then a useful ingredient in soils. Lime should never be mixed with stable or barn-yard dung, as it destroys much of their nutritive qualities. Rich loams abounding with vegetable matter, cold, boggy, swampy soils, are greatly improved by lime, as it accelerates putrefaction, and removes every thing noxious or hurtful for vegetation. A strong, clear, stony soil receives but little benefit by the application of lime. When applied it should be spread and ploughed into the soil. Its greatest effect is on wheat. But the large quantity of this article necessary to make a perceptible improvement in the texture or fruitfulness of the soil, renders it too expensive a manure for the greatest number of our farmers. On this subject an English writer* observes: "The general allowance, in the estimation of experienced farmers, should be at least three or four hundred bushels an acre."

Burnt Clay is used as a manure by some farmers with great success. The nature of clay is entirely changed by the process of burning; its tenacity and cohesiveness is destroyed, and it is rendered dry, warm and friable, and its cohesive property cannot be restored by the application of water; hence it makes a good manure for all cold, wet, compact, and particularly clayey soils; and greatly improves such soils, to which in its natural state its application would have been detrimental. Ten or fifteen cartloads is sufficient for an acre. It should be spread, and mixed with the soil by the plough or harrow. It makes a good top dressing for such cold, wet grass lands as cannot be profitably brought into tillage by the plough.

Should the farmer, like the professional man, the merchant and the ingenious mechanic, bring the reflecting powers of his mind to bear on his business and calling in life, and reduce to practice the theoretic investigations which would be the necessary result—a general system of neatness and order would exist about our dwellings, and our fields wear the appearance of luxuriousness and plenty.

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*Author of the Complete Grazier.

RIBBON GRASS.

PLAINFIED, Windham County, Con.

Dear Sir,—I received a letter from you, a short time since, requesting information concerning the ribbon grass, (Phalaris Americana.) The grass you saw at Plainfield, on Mr. Woodward's farm,

two years since, I was informed, originated from the ribbon grass. It was originally cultivated in the garden for ornament, where it spread, to the great annoyance of the vegetables. Mr. W., becoming dissatisfied with it, dug it up and threw it over the wall into the mowing lot, where it continued to grow luxuriantly. Being determined to get rid of it, he again took it up and threw it into the brook. It was so tenacious of life, that it seized upon the watery element and spread rapidly down the brook, so that in a few years it extended down the brook more than a mile; its progress towards dry land was more slow, but has eventually spread over a number of acres, converting a bog meadow into the best of mowing. Mr Bowen, who lived on the farm, informed me that he mowed it twice in the season, and that it produced about three tons to the acre, annually, of excellent hay, which the cattle consumed with as much avidity as any that was cut on the farm.

The meadow was so miry in many places, that cattle could not pass, but the grass roots formed such an impenetrable surface, that they could cart over it, in getting hay without difficulty; and, in some places, they entirely united across the brook, forming a natural bridge that a person might pass over. The brook is sufficiently large to operate a cotton factory which has been erected about a mile below.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the history, character and importance of the ribbon grass, and come to the conclusion, that it was originally an aquatic grass, and that the striped color was produced by being transplanted into a dry, gravelly soil. I have seen it in a number of places where it had been cultivated for ornament, spreading beyond its boundary and outrooting other grass; in these instances, if in the shade or on moist ground, it loses its striped color. In one instance, the roots passed under the garden wall into the back yard, and entirely eradicated the other grass, and occupied a number of rods of ground, when it grew rank and lost its striped color. I have not been able to ascertain the best mode of propagation; it produces little if any seed that will vegetate. The striped grass of the garden, I am confident, does not produce any; for we have cultivated it for near twenty years, and have never known a single spear that was produced from seed. The Phalaris that grows in wet land, blossoms abundantly, but produces very little seed, and that is liable to become fungus, resembling the spurred rye. The propagation by transplanting the roots into wet land among the bogs, although attended with but little labor, must take considerable time to entirely eradicate the bog grass, as I have proved by experiment. I transplanted, a number of years since, into a bog meadow, some of the grass, and although it took root and grew rapidly, spreading among the other grass, and even sending up shoots in the centre of bogs, still the bog grass remains. I planted, as an experiment, about one-half of an acre of bog meadow with the Phalaris a year last spring, it having been previously ploughed for two or three years; it was planted four feet apart each way; it all lived, and is spreading well, and probably in a few years will occupy the whole ground. I have ploughed up one acre more, and intend to plant it in the same way. I also sowed some of the seed last spring, procured from grass that grew on wet land, but am not certain that any of it has come up. Shall sow more next spring, and hope in a few years to be able to ascertain its importance, and the best mode of cultivation.

Yours, with respect,
ANDREW HARRIS.

Hon. Elizur Goodrich, Jr.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the Farmer's and Grazier's Guide.]

Of the proper treatment and food of Neat Cattle *generally, and of cows in particular.*

The profit and advantage that are to be derived from the keeping of neat cattle, or from the produce of the dairy, depend greatly on their treatment and management. Soil has a sensible effect on the quality of the pasturage, and this also operates similarly on the animals which graze thereon. In Exeter, the butter is excellent, but the cheese the worst in the kingdom; while in Somersetshire the reverse is the case;—the cheese there manufactured is of a very superior quality while the butter is uniformly indifferent or bad. The richness of the butter made in Scotland, is generally attributed to the cows feeding upon the sweet and short pasture in the glens; the soils of other parts of the kingdom have also a similar effect on the animals fed thereon; but, generally speaking, old pastures are the best; new laid ones being often productive of disease.

In natural pastures, there is usually a sufficient variety of good herbage; and if the animal be allowed to rove about, it will select such only as instinct points out to be proper, or agreeable to its palate; and in doing this uses such a degree of exercise as is conducive to health and perfect digestion. This is almost invariably the case where the animals are inured to the soil and climate; but when the farmer or dairyman is obliged to have recourse to artificial food and confinement, the animal becomes essentially different: an unlimited quantity of food is a temptation which few animals can withstand; and when it is not accompanied with a due portion of exercise often proves of bad, if not of fatal consequences. It is a fact, equally applicable to the brute, as it is disgraceful to the human being, that where the inordinate appetite for food is indulged, an inclination or sensation of thirst, is invariably felt; and that by freely indulging in either extreme, a capability for extension of appetite is engendered, which soon paralyzes the powers of the digestive system, and produces a train of disorders injurious to the whole animal economy in their existence, and totally destructive in their effects.

When neat cattle, but particularly cows, are brought from a distant county to the farm or dairy, they will require particular care and attention until accustomed to the soil, food, and other local circumstances connected with their new residence. If they have travelled far, they should, at first, be put into the stable, or cow-house, and allowed a large quantity of litter, but must be taken out of the stable several times a day, for the benefit of fresh air. They should also be well rubbed and brushed all over the body, particularly about the joints; and if they seemed fatigued, their legs may be rolled in bandages kept wet with warm water, in which a little vinegar has been mixed.

They must not be put too quickly upon any particular diet; but gradually inured to that system of feeding which it is intended they shall follow. At first, food that is easy of digestion, is decidedly the best; and if cooked, it will be better still. Too much must not be given at any one time; let them have it in small quantities, and frequently. The water which they drink should, at first, have the raw chill taken off, and a little bran or meal may be put in it, together with a small quantity of salt.

If either of the cows should be near calving, let her be bled, but not too profusely; this will render her calving more easy, and less liable to accident.

To render this important part of our subject clear and distinct, we shall divive it into the folfowing general divisions—

I. The cow-house, or stable.
II. The necessity of dressing and cleaning.
III. Foddering, or feeding.
IV. Water.

I.—*Of the cow-house, or stable.*

The most healthy stables are those which are open to the east, or have an eastern aspect, and are built on a dry and elevated situation. It is a common practice to build them too close; and it is an equally erroneous opinion, that cold is injurious to cows, or that they should be carefully guarded against it: this opinion is productive of many of the worst disorders with which they are afflicted. The cow-house is, in general, not only very low, and with narrow openings, but it is also shut up closely as possible, if the weather happen to be a little severer than usual. A more pernicious or fatal practice can scarcely be conceived. Experience has proved that cows kept in the open air, without the slightest shelter, suffer but little inconvenience, except in damp or wet weather; it is better, no doubt, to keep them in a more sheltered situation; BUT THE STABLE SHOULD NEVER BE COMPLETELY CLOSED UP, HOWEVER COLD THE WEATHER MAY BE, although it is desirable that strong draughts of cold or damp air should be guarded against, especially in winter. It may be held as a general rule, that the stable is too close, when, on entering, the breath is affected, or any smell of urine can be perceived.

If it be important to keep cow-houses or cattle stables well ventilated, it is no less so to keep them clean. Dung, if left therein, soon renders the air unwholesome, and engenders a train of putrid disorders. Cows in a stable should not be too close—a square space of six feet each way should be allowed to each cow. Two or three ventilators near the ground on the north side, affords, at a trifling expense, an excellent way of renewing or sweetening the air in stables in the summer time; and on the south side, in the winter, without occasioning draughts; and these may be shut when necessary, either by means of straw or otherwise. The ground of the cow-house should be of brick work or stone; with the sides elevated just sufficient to cause it to drain towards the middle, where there should be a gutter, to carry off the urine and excrement, and convey them into a water-tight tank, or at all events, into a large

covered hole on the outside; and by no means, as is too frequently the case, into an open ditch, on the outside. By these simple means, the animals and their habitations may always be kept clean and sweet.

The Dutch and Flemish cow farmers keep their farms in a state of the greatest neatness; and by pursuing a systematic plan, obtain full three times as much manure as the English farmers do, being generally able to produce sufficient to dress the whole of their lands every year.

The preparation of manure being very imperfectly understood in this country, and as many of our farmers throw away or are annoyed by what is a source of wealth to the Dutch and Flemish farmer, we shall give an outline of the mode pursued.

To accomplish this important end, they are very careful to make, at the back of their stable and cattle sheds, a large round hole of about three feet deep, and capacious enough to contain one month's dung; the sides and bottoms of this are built water tight of brick clinkers, or stones. The floors of their stables and cattle-sheds are also made hard, dry, and water-tight, with water-tight drains to lead to another pit made in the same manner, also at the back of the shed at a few yards from, and of a similar size, to the dung-pit; so that all the liquid manure necessarily runs from the stalls into this cesspool or tank;—to this place also drains are made from the privies, and from the sinks in the kitchen and washhouse; so that every drop of soap suds, wash, and all dirty and refuse water, finds its way to the cesspool; but which is never allowed to run over.

The fields of corn stubble, and the second year's grass land, whether of clover, ray-grass, or sinfoil, are carefully pared into thin clods: these clods, containing a portion of the roots of the plants which have before been harvested from them, and much garden mould, become useful auxiliaries to the straw, bean haulm, and any other waste produce, capable of being dried for bedding, and spares the use of those materials, which if solely applied would require half the land of the farm to supply. This refuse, together with the parings of their lanes, the edges of their walks, and sides of their hedges, are dried, and then carried to their barns, where they are piled in a kind of stack, and portions of it are carried daily as it may be wanted for bedding into the cattle sheds.

The bedding of the cattle is made with fresh clods every morning and evening; that part which had been under the heels of the cow is every morning thrown under her fore feet, and that which was under her fore feet, is thrown into its place; and fresh clods, about one hundred and fifty pounds weight, is added to the bedding, and then straw, or other dry vegetable produce is strewed over that;—the same is also done every evening. The sheep and pigs are only supplied with fresh bedding once a day. The bedding lies under them seven days and seven nights, when the stalls are cleaned out, and the dung conveyed into the dung pit at the back of the cattle sheds, where it lies till it has had the four weeks' dung thrown into it.

This mass is thus composed of portions of manure which have laid in the dungpit four weeks, and upon which all the ashes and sweepings of the house and premises are thrown daily. The reservoir, or tank, into which all the drainings of the stables, &c. are conveyed, and which is necessarily contiguous, is, every other day, if not full enough, made so with water, and after being stirred up, is thrown with a scoop over the heap of dung. Now as this heap contains four weeks' dung, fourteen wettings with such rich fermenting liquid more than doubles the value of the whole heap for agricultural purposes.

At the end of the fourth week, the dung hole, or dung pit, is emptied, by which means the pit's contents is again turned over, and its most rotten parts brought to the top. It is now formed into a heap from three to five feet high, and carefully covered with sods; by this covering, the heat and goodness of the dung is prevented from evaporating, and the rain water is kept from penetrating into it, which would otherwise check its fermentation. When the heap has lain and fermented during two or three months, it is carried to the fields to be manured with it, and the sods which covered it to keep in its warmth, are thrown into the bottom of the dung pit, where they lay and become excellent manure.

The quantity of cattle kept upon most Dutch farms, is at the rate of five cows or fifty sheep, to every twenty acres of land; and the quantity of manure produced is from ten to twenty tons per acre, annually.

Pigs, rabbits, and poultry, should also be kept away from the stable; as they tend to make it very unwholesome. The dust of the threshing and winnowing also will get into the stables, if too close to the barn; and, if too continually inhaled by the cows engender consumption.

We have said, that it is an erroneous opinion, that cold is injurious to cows, and that some of the worst disorders with which they are afflicted are attributable to the effect produced by this opinion. This may appear rather problematical to dairymen, or to farmers who keep cows for their milk; for their daily observation induces the belief, that the secretion of milk is most abundant in cows that are sheltered from the weather; many, therefore, shut up the stable, and even deprive the animals of light and almost of air during a considerable part of the year. Were they, however, to place in their account against this supposed increase of produce the expense of purchasing fresh cows, to replace those that have been, we may almost say, suffocated; they would find their gain to be in an inverse ratio to what they had supposed; and then, perhaps, they might be induced to abandon this pernicious practice, and suffer their cows to feel the truly beneficial effects of light, and sweet and wholesome air.

A stable or shed for cows should be so formed that a space twenty-four feet in length should be allowed to every four cows, and so in proportion for any further number; the floor should be placed above the level of the ground, the sides slightly elevated, so that all moisture may run off to a drain in the middle, which should be conducted to a covered pit on the outside of the building. The place should be lofty; and to secure a free circulation of air, two windows to every twenty-four feet will be necessary.

The stores for the fodder should be separated from the stable or shed by a brick or stone wall, if adjoining thereto; but if over the stable, by a brick or tile floor, which by its compactness keeps the dust and noxious fumes from the food.

Every precaution should be taken to keep the place clean and wholesome; and in this respect, it may not be amiss to imitate the practice of the Dutch cow-keepers, who are as careful to keep their cow-houses sweet and clean as the English gentleman is in managing his stable.

THE GARDENER.

From the Young Gardener's Assistant.

OBSERVATIONS ON INSECTS AND DISEASES TO WHICH FRUIT TREES ARE LIABLE.

Much may be written relative to the various diseases to which fruit trees are liable, and also to the prevention and destruction of the various kinds of reptiles and insects which very frequently deprive us of the first fruits of our garden.—The preventive operations are those of the best culture. Fall ploughing, by exposing worms, grubs, the larvæ of bugs, beetles, &c., to the intense frost of our winters, and the moderate use of salt, lime, ashes, &c. are beneficial. Insects may be annoyed, and sometimes their complete destruction effected by the use of soap-suds, ley, tar, turpentine, sulphur, pepper, soot, decoctions of elder, walnut leaves, tobacco, and other bitter and acrid substances; but perhaps the most effectual way of keeping some of the most pernicious kinds of insects under, is to gather up such fruit as may fall from the trees, before the insects have an opportunity of escaping into the earth, or to other places of shelter.

Where trees are planted in a bad soil or unfavourable situations, they often become diseased; when this happens, the best remedy is good pruning, and keeping the trees clean, by a free use of soap and water. If that will not do, they may be headed down, or removed to a better situation. Barrenness and disease are generally produced by the bad qualities of earth and air, by a want of water, or by the inroads of insects. These incidents generally show themselves in the early part of the year. Leaves and shoots of any colour but the natural green; curled and ragged leaves; branches in a decaying state; shoots growing from the roots, instead of from the stem or trunk; the stem diseased in its bark, and gum oozing from various parts thereof, are all proofs of the existence of disease.

The Peach tree is subject to a disease called the yellows; and the discoloured leaves and feeble branches are often ascribed to the worms which so frequently attack the root; where these are found, they may be removed by a knife or chisel; but if it should appear that the tree is diseased, it should be removed, to prevent other trees from being infected. The Pear, and also the Quince, and sometimes other trees, are subject to the fire blight; this malady may be completely checked on its first appearance, by cutting off and immediately burning the injured branches. Generally speaking, careful pruning, cleaning the bark all over with a brush, applying soap or tobacco water to the leaves, and occasionally putting good earth and good manure to the roots, will remedy most diseases in fruit trees; removing them from a bad to a better soil will, of

course, effect this, where it proceeds from poorness of land; for the old adage, "remove the cause, and the effect will cease," will be here exemplified. To cure the oozing of the gum, nothing more is necessary than to cut away the diseased parts of the bark; and by thus assisting nature in casting out the excrementations, or noxious juices, a complete cure may be effected. When a tree is affected by mildew, let it be immediately sprinkled with soap suds, and then be dusted over with sulphur and tobacco dust, or snuff; at the same time, dig around the tree, and examine the soil, and sub-soil; if it be wet and cankery, it should be taken away, and replaced with good healthy soil, and the ground drained; if on the contrary, the ground be dry, give it a plentiful watering; the same remedy may serve as a preventive of the extension of blight, if taken in time. When any canker is observed, the part affected must, at the winter pruning, be cut clean out, and the part thus dressed be pared, so that no water be able to lodge in the wound; when this is done, let a quantity of soot be mixed up with the water, after which, let a little train oil be worked well amongst it, but so that the mixture finally remain stiff; this may be plastered over all the wounds that have been pruned. The application of this mixture keeps out the wet from the wounds, where it would be likely to lodge, and both the soot and oil promote vegetation. When trees are cankery from having a bad sub-soil, it is in vain to apply any remedy till the ground is properly drained, and some fresh soil be mixed with the natural soil, also the tree replanted. When trees are known to be so situated as to be particularly liable to the attacks of insects or disease, they should be attended to at the time of winter pruning, in order to destroy the insects in their larvæ state.

The following compositions have been known to protect fruit trees from the attacks of numerous insects, by being used as a wash to the trees immediately after the winter pruning. The constitution of some trees will bear a much stronger mixture of ingredients than others; but the proportions, as hereafter described, will not be injurious to any, but will be effectual in the destruction of the larvæ of insects.

For Apricot, Nectarine, and Peach Trees.—To 8 gallons of water add one pound of soft soap, 2 pounds of common sulphur, and half an ounce of black pepper.

For Apple, Cherry, Pear and Plum Trees.—To 4 gallons of water add one pound of soft soap, 2 pounds of common sulphur, 2 ounces of tobacco, and one ounce of black pepper.

For Figs and Vines.—To 4 gallons of water add half a pound of soft soap, one pound of sulphur, and a quarter of an ounce of black pepper.

All these ingredients must be boiled together for 20 minutes at least, and when in a lukewarm state, applied to the bark of the trees with a suitable brush.

The most destructive enemy to our fruits, is the Curculio; this insect passes the winter in the earth in a chrysalis state, and if suffered to remain unmolested by the gardener, will be ready to commence his attacks at about the time the blossoms appear on our fruit trees. The eggs are deposited in the Apple, Pear, and all stone fruit, at a very early stage of their growth; these eggs soon hatch, and small maggots are produced, which exist in the fruit, causing it to drop off prematurely, with the little enemy within; if this fruit be gathered up, or immediately devoured by hogs, geese, or other animals, a check may be put to their ravages in succeeding years, but if suffered to remain on the ground, they will supply food to myriads of the destructive race, which may not be so easily extirpated. The canker-worm is another enemy to our fruits, for the destruction of which many experiments have been tried. Some apply bandages round the body of the tree, smeared over with tar or ointment, to annoy or entrap the females, in their ascent to the tree; but as these tormentors are frequently on the move from November to the end of June, this must be a very tedious, as well as uncertain process. As this insect is supposed to exist within four feet of the trunk of the tree, and not more than three or four inches from the surface of the earth, good culture, and a moderate use of lime, ashes, or any other pernicious ingredient, is the most likely way to destroy them. The Bark-Louse is another pernicious insect; they resemble blisters, and are so near the colour of bark as to be imperceptible; they often prove fatal to the Apple tree, by preventing the circulation of the sap. These insects may be conquered by washing the trees with soap-suds, tobacco water, lime water, or brine, or a wash may be made of soapy water and lime, thickened to the consistence of cream or paint, with sifted sand or clay, which may be applied with a brush to the trunk and limbs of the trees; this should be done at the latter end of May, or early in June, and the cracks in the bark should be completely covered.

The Apple tree Borer is said to deposit its eggs beneath the surface of the soil, and the worms are often to be found in the spring of the year, by digging round the tree, and clearing away the earth to the roots, and may be taken out with a knife or gouge and destroyed. After the worms are removed, the wounds should be covered over with grafting clay and wood ashes mixed, and the earth then returned to the roots of the tree. Some use bricklayers' mortar early in the spring, around the base of the tree, so as to cover the part where the deposit is made, and prevent their attacks.

Although our limits will not allow of a further description of the various sorts of insects which injure our gardens, and frequently destroy the first fruits of our labour, I cannot forbear directing the attention of our citizens to the importance of saving all kinds of ashes. If all agriculturists and horticulturists were to offer an inducement to the inhabitants of large cities to save their ashes in a dry state, they would be supplied not only with a valuable manure, but an antidote for many kinds of insects; and our citizens would be at less risk from fire, by having a brick vault on the premises for safe keeping them. In England, a private dwelling is not considered complete without an ash vault, and a good farmer would dispense with his barn, rather than be destitute of an ash-house. I have known farmers supply the cottagers with as much peat as they could burn, on condition of their saving them the ashes; and there are some that will keep men under pay throughout the year, burning peat for the same purpose; and any thing that has passed the fire is so valuable, that a chimney-sweep will frequently clean chimneys for the sake of the soot, which is conveyed miles into the country, and sold at a price sufficient to reward the collectors, besides paying all expenses; even the house-keepers' ashes in cities is a marketable article at all times, at from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel, when kept dry and clean, and a guinea a load was formerly the common price in the villages in Berkshire and Hampshire.

While on this subject, I would urge the importance of a spring dressing of ashes. If cultivators were to prepare turfs from tanners' bark, peat, earth, coal dust, mixed with clay, cow dung, &c., and get them dried in the summer season, these, by being preserved through the winter, may be burned around fruit orchards, while the trees are in blossom, and if the fires are properly managed, a smoke may be kept up, by heaping on damp litter every night; this will prove pernicious to such insects as may reside in the trees, and the ashes being spread on the ground, will serve as an antidote for the destruction of others. An Orchard thus managed every year, will need no other manure. The smoking should be effected first on one side of the plantation, and afterwards on the other, or heaps may be prepared in different parts of the Orchard, and fire applied according as the wind may serve, to carry the smoke where it is most necessary. I know a gardener in the neighbourhood of New York, who saved his Plums and Nectarines by burning salt hay, after its having been used as a covering for his Spinach; and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an excellent remedy for securing fruit trees from insects, especially if some coarse tobacco could be procured to add to it. The damper the materials are, in moderation, the more smoke they will create; and if a little tar, pitch, sulphur, or other pernicious combustible be sprinkled amongst them, it will be beneficial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORIDA.

Washington City, Oct. 1834.

Sir: In answer to yours of the 20th ult. and agreeably to the request contained therein, I take up the pen to give you a short account of the part of the Territory of Florida in which I have resided for the last ten years.

The Tallahassee country properly so called, is situated near the bend of the Apalachicola Bay, and ranges from East to West, and 17 to 20 miles distant from the Gulf of Mexico. It has an elevation of 250 to 300 feet above the sea in the short distance above mentioned, and contains an area of about 20 miles wide by 80 in length, extending from the Ocklockony river to the Suwanee, and following the bend of the gulf. This elevated surface of area contains almost every variety of soil of a good quality as contradistinguished from poor land or pine barren. We have deep, rich live oak hammock, and we have oak and hickory, interspersed with dogwood; we have rosemary pine, black oak, and magnolia granda flora, all intermixed and growing together

in the same spot, and we have also rich mulatto and chocolate pine land. It is difficult to say which of these is preferred, because they have all, as yet, produced equally well. The soil of the above lands is based upon a deep substantial clay, which in many places goes to the depth of 25 to 30 feet. The face of this table land is rolling, inclining to the champaign, and beautifully diversified with little eminences and gradual slopes, forming fine sites of building and farming ground. It has upon it numbers of small lakes of the purest spring water, full of excellect fish, such as trout, cat, brim, perch and other small pan fish, and soft shell turtle. In the winter and fall seasons their surface are covered with wild ducks, brant and geese. There is to be found in the woods, abundance of game, such as deer, rabbit, turkey, partridge, woodcock and English snipe, also, wild pigeons, which make us a periodical visit, once every fourth year.

This whole table of land lies in latitude 31, or thereabout, and possesses certainly the most delicious, as well as the most healthy climate in the United States. Its great elevation places it out of the reach of the excessive heat of summer, and its low latitude precludes all the rigor of a northern winter. Indeed, in two or three instances of my residence there, we had no frost during the winter. We usually look for two or three slight frosts about the 15th to the 20th of November, and never expect any more until the 15th to the 20th of December. This period until the 15th or 20th of January, is looked upon as the regular season of frost; but is frequently so light as hardly to kill the sweet potatoe vines. Of late years however, the weather in the month of January has been somewhat colder, and even ice has been found as thick as a dollar. The winter usually breaks up with a rainy season, which lasts eight or ten days. When this is past, our planting operations for the ensuing year commence anew: Our grounds are cleared up for corn and oats, or furrowed for cotton, which last we do not plant until the latter end of March or 1st of April.

Our corn planting is generally divided into three batches; one-third in February, one-third in March, and one-third in April. It has also become a custom with many of our planters to plant a few acres of corn for roasting ears on the memorable *8th of January;* the produce of which, if it escapes the frost in January, will be fit for use about the first of May.

We generally grow two kinds of cotton, short and long staple; or common or green, and sea island or black seed. A few experiments have been made with the Petit Golphe, and it has acquired great repute. It has been generally supposed that the sea island or black seed cotton would succeed only in low lands and sea islands, under the idea that it required a soft, loamy, silicious soil, yet we present the singular paradox of its successful cultivation on an upland region whose base is essentially argillaceous. But the solution is made easy by a recurrence to the topographical features of the Tallahassee region.—I have stated above that the table land, comprising an area of 20 by 80 miles, emphatically called the Tallahassee country, has an elevation of 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, following the meander of the bay of Apalachi and Gulf of Mexico, and distant only 18 to 20 miles from the sea, (a feature which will not be found to exist on the whole line of sea coast from Cape Sable to the Neversink Hills in New Jersey,) and consequently enjoying the benefits of the sea breeze in all its purity and vigor.

It has, therefore, become a datum in the science of cultivation of this valuable and important staple, that the saline properties of the atmosphere are essential to its fructification, and although it has been planted in the uplands of Georgia and South Carolina, and promised very fair, and became a thrifty and vigorous plant, its produce was a mere abortion. This saline property in the atmosphere of this elevated region, places the sea island or long staple cotton in the first rank among the agricultural products of Florida.

The sugar cane has been, and is cultivated with considerable success, but the establishment of sugar houses, mills, &c. requires so much capital, that few have, as yet, gone properly into the business, to enable them to reap large profits. Almost every cotton planter, however, has a small sugar house and mill, sufficient for the manufacture of a few acres of cane, which he plants for the use of his own family and negroes, which, I assure you, is not only a great saving, but a comfort and a promoter of health in a family. I have made as good sugar, in this small way, as I ever saw in any country.

With regard to the price and value of our lands, I find it difficult to answer your query, as they depend so much upon a variety of circumstances, such as locality, neighborhood, quantum of clearing, buildings, and other improvements. Improved lands have sold from 5 to $10 per acre.—There are lands still belonging to the United States, which are subject to entry at $1 25 per acre, situated on the above mentioned table land, but rather remote from Tallahassee, but at the same time nearly equi-distant from St. Marks, (20 to 25 miles,) a port of entry and delivery, to which all our produce is transported for exportation.—A good test of the value of cleared land may be given in the price of rent. I have a plantation 3½ miles from Tallahassee, and 16 from St. Marks, upon which are cleared 200 acres, for which I get $3½ per acre. There is no part of the Southern States, where a planter may realize more money by his negroes. I have known seven bales of cotton made to one hand on one plantation; but this is rare, five bales being the ordinary product of a full sized able bodied negro, besides a sufficient quantity of corn for his own and master's consumption. We usually plant five acres of cotton, 20 acres of corn to the hand, besides potatoes and sugar cane for plantation use.

We have two Banks at Tallahassee, one of which has been in operation for two or three years, and still continues to redeem its bills and maintain its credit. The other, called the Union Bank of Florida, it is expected will be in operation about the 1st of January next. This has a capital of *two millions of dollars:* one million of which has been paid in, having been borrowed from capitalists in New York and Philadelphia.—This Bank will lend money on real estate or negroes, or both, upon the simple note of the borrower, renewable once a year only. Its resources are very great, and all planters, who have real estate or negroes in Florida, may obtain two-thirds of their value, for their present use and accommodation, by placing them in mortgage in the Bank at the extended time of 21 years. When this fact becomes known, there is no doubt that the other superior advantages, enumerated above, possessed by this country, will induce a rapid emigration, and introduction of this species of property.

You ask me "What sort of people have generally emigrated, and compose what is called the society of the country?" There is no query that you have proposed to me that I shall take greater pleasure in answering. To you, who are a good judge of these matters, and are well acquainted generally with the "*gens comme il faut*" in the United States, I have only to enumerate a few of the settlers from each of the States, who have taken up their abode and cast their lots in this charming country. We have the Randalls, the Wirts, the Dorseys, the Craigs, the Wellfords, the Willis's and the Ringgolds, from Maryland; the Cabells, the Barbers, the Taliaferros, the Bradens, the Browns, the Fauntleroys, the Jones's, the Prestons, the Gamble's, the Randolphs, the Eppes's, and the Washington's from Virginia; the Sheppards, the Nutalls, the Allstons, the Parishes, the Croomes, the Greens, the Macons, and the Branches, from North Carolina; the Gadsdens, the Holmes's, the Prioleaux, and the Seabrooks, from South Carolina; the Waltons, the Savages, the Wycoffs, and the Berthelotts, from Georgia; the Butlers, the Williams's, and the Calls, from Tennessee; the Blairs, the Greenups, the Adairs, the Whites, and the Duvals, from Kentucky; the Floyds, from Indiana; the Worthingtons, from Ohio; and Princes of the dynasty of Napoleon, and Ex-Counts of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. and members of the Legion of Honor, and citizens of France, settled under the auspices of Lafayette on his own land—all this being a well educated and genteel people, who have travelled much, and seen a great deal of the ups and downs of life, imparts to our society a relish and tone, which I will venture to assert, is not equalled by any newly settled country, and probably not surpassed by any in the United States. In fact, having within ourselves all the materials, education, urbanity of manners, and chivalric feeling, united to moderate affluence, it is no wonder that our society has so justly acquired a character for its taste, elegance, and refinement.

Need I state how much pleasure it would give me, to add to the list of those distinguished families from Maryland that of ———, a name so identified with our early struggle for independence, so venerated for its patriarchal dignity, and so intimately associated with all our ideas of worth, excellence, and virtue.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. LOCH-A-CRAY.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	——	3 00
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	5 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	53	55
White,	"	53	55
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	13	15
North Carolina,	"	14	16
Upland,	"	16	18
FEATHERS,	pound.	37½	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 60	1 62
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 25	6 75
Do. do. baker's	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	4 88	5 00
" " wagon price,	"	4 75	——
City Mills, extra,	"	5 12	5 25
Do.	"	4 87	5 00
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	——
Rye,	"	——	——
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	15 00	——
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	4 87	5 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	15	——
second,	"	13	——
refuse,	"	11	——
LIME,	bush	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	32
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	60	——
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	100	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 12	——
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	67	69
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	——
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 03	1 09
Red,	"	95	1 00
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	32	33
" in hhds.	"	——	30
" wagon price,	"	28	28½
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	——	1 37
To Wheeling,	"	——	1 75
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do.	"	33 37	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	20 22
Pulled,	"	31 33	22 24

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$3 00	$4 00
BACON, hams,	pound.	11	——
Shoulders,	"	——	10
Middlings,	"	——	10½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
CIDER,	barrel.	4 00	5 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	22 00	30 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 56	1 62
CHOP RYE,	"	1 56	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	——
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	4 87	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	10	12
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	——	2 50
Chickens,	"	1 75	2 00
Ducks,	"	——	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	50	62
Sweet,	"	62	75
TURNIP,	"	37	50
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	7	——
Hind do.	"	8	——

ADVERTISEMENTS

BEARING GRAPE VINES.

A GENTLEMAN in the vicinity of Baltimore removing from his present residence, is taking up a few of Herbemont's Madeira Grape Vines, three years old last spring. They are remarkably fine vines, which he had planted in his garden for his own use. They bore their first crop of fruit the past summer, and are now in fine order for transplanting. Persons wanting such vines can be supplied with them at from 75 cts. to $1 each, by applying at the American Farmer Seed Store, in Calvert street, to I. I. Hitchcock, who will show a sample of the vines, and pack in the best manner any that may be ordered at a distance. nov 25

GRAPE VINES.

HERBEMONT'S Madeira, one, two, three and four years old, from 25 cents to $1 each.
Isabella, two and three years old, at 25 to 50 cts each.
Catawba, one year old, 25 cts. each.
White Scuppernong, two years old, at 37½ cents each.
Sultana, one year old, at 50 cts. each.
Woodson, two years old, at 37½ cents each.
Red Bland, one year old, at 25 cts. each.
Are for sale at this establishment, and will be well packed to go any distance. no. 25

GRAPE VINES.—The subscriber will receive orders for VINES from Mr. Herbemont's Nursery, till the 15th of November.

For extensive cultivation in this climate there is no grape so valuable as the Herbemont. But little inferior to many esteemed foreign varieties for the table, it is equal to any of them as a Wine grape, and surpasses them in the important qualities of abundant bearing and resistance of frost.

Persons in any part of this State, the District of Columbia, and in some parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania may avail themselves of this agency.—Price in Baltimore for 1000 Vines, $100; for 500, $62 50; for 100 do $15.
Oct. 28 4t. G. FITZHUGH, Jr.

WESTPHALIA GEESE.

A FEW pairs of these very superior Geese are now ready for delivery at 5 dollars a pair. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 Amer. Far. Estab.

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

PEA FOWLS.

ONE pair 2 years old, and one pair 3 years old, for sale at this establishment. Price $3 a pair. no 4

PUPPIES.

SEVERAL YOUNG POINTERS of the very best blood, will be old enough for sale, early in November. Also several young GREY HOUND sluts, from the pair sent from Europe to the president of the U. S., and by him presented to this establishment last fall.

Also one SLUT, one year old, from my grey hound slut, by a very fine imported Pointer. She appears to have the Pointer's nose and the shape and agility of the greyhound—color black. Oct. 7.

AGENCY FOR TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to his customers and the public generally, as agent for the procurement of Fruit and other Trees. It may not be generally understood or duly considered, that few nurseries contain *all* kinds of trees in equal perfection. One, for instance, is celebrated for its fine apple trees, another for its peaches, and a third for its plums or pears, while scarce any of them can make up a collection of *all kinds* of trees of the best quality. In this respect the subscriber flatters himself that he possesses peculiar advantages. His own nursery is not extensive or forward enough to afford many trees for sale yet, and his acquaintance with nearly all the most eminent nurserymen in this country, and of the peculiar excellencies of their respective establishments enables him to select from them all, probably a better collection of fruit trees than any one of them can furnish. Trees ordered from any particular nursery, or to be selected by me, will be charged at nursery prices and 10 per cent commission added. Orders ought to be forwarded immediately, and all confided to the subscriber's agency shall receive his best attention.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Oct. 14. Amer. Farmer Establishment.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE subscriber has now for sale, at the Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, near Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of the finest ORNAMENTAL TREES, of all sorts suitable for planting in streets or avenues.

FRUIT TREES, of every good variety.
Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens.
Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.
MEXICAN DAHLIAS, of 276 varieties.

ALSO,

A very large collection of the finest GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, including upwards of 1000 Camellia Japonicas of 80 varieties, 5000 Roses of 250 varieties, (chiefly new and hardy sorts,) 2000 Geraniums, of 130 varieties, with every other sort of plants usually cultivated for sale; all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices, and a liberal discount allowed to gardeners or others, who buy to sell again.

Collections of AMERICAN SEEDS or PLANTS put up for Europe, or elsewhere, in such manner as to ensure their safe transportation.

Orders per mail, or left at the store, No. 21 Philadelphia Arcade, will be promptly attended to, and plants carefully packed and forwarded agreeable to directions to any part of the United States. Address

ROBERT CARR,
nov 4. 4t. *Kingsessing.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with *particular* directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, or $40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of *every farmer* as a most valuable acquisition. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
aug. 26 Amer. Far. Estab.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

WHITE TURKIES.

I HAVE now ready for sale, several pairs of these truly beautiful fowls, at $5 a pair, they are of this year's crop. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 American Farmer Establishment.